

that some solution might be found; that the Department had thereupon instructed Ambassador Penfield to ask the Austro-Hungarian Government for a statement of its position; that the Austrian reply, received from Vienna in a telegram dated March 2, contained the following statement:

"The entire declaration is essentially nothing less than a notification to the effect that no merchant ship may navigate the sea zone accurately defined in the declaration. It is, in fact, a declaration of the Imperial and Royal Government is however unable to accept a responsibility for the possible loss of human life, which, in any event, results from the destruction of armed ships encountered in the enclosed zones. Moreover, it may be remarked that Austro-Hungarian submarines are operating only in the Adriatic and in the Mediterranean and that therefore a prejudicing of American interests by Austro-Hungarian men-of-war is hardly to be feared."

**Kernell of Austria's Note.**

"That the kernel of the Austro-Hungarian statement was in those quotations because the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the principle set forth in its note of January 21, at the same time stating that the prejudicing of American interests by Austro-Hungarian men-of-war was hardly to be feared, that the Austrian reply was apparently given out officially in Vienna and thereby assumed a definite character; that in view of the positive declaration that Government could not receive Count Tarnowski without exciting still further a public opinion already highly aroused; that the declaration was a statement of the Hungarian Government found itself was fully appreciated, but public opinion in the United States would not approve the receipt of Count Tarnowski in view of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government had declared its adherence to a method of warfare violating the vital interests of the United States and which had already caused the death of more than 200 American citizens; that all possible countermeasures should be taken against Count Tarnowski since his arrival, and that officials of the Department had received him informally and frankly discussed with him on several occasions the question of his reception."

"Ambassador Penfield was instructed to say to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that this government intended the existing situation and hoped that a way might be found to eliminate the differences, but that we should be glad to receive any suggestion which the Minister of Foreign Affairs might have concerning the matter if the Austro-Hungarian Government considered the situation impossible of continuance."

**Mr. Penfield's Reply.**

"Ambassador Penfield's reply is dated March 22. In it he informs the Department that he has endeavored to make the Minister of Foreign Affairs understand the differences of the situation in Washington, which the Minister generally admitted; that the same time the Minister said that the Austro-Hungarian Government was confronted by increasing difficulties. The Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that this last note, transmitted by Ambassador Penfield to the Department on March 2, might make it possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski."

"On March 22, the Department informed Ambassador Penfield that it desired to consult with him on various matters in connection with the present situation, and that he should report in Washington, instructing in his absence the affairs of the embassy to Mr. Grow in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. Penfield was further instructed to say to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs had in view of the express acceptance and approval by the government of Austro-Hungary of the declaration of war against Germany, and that the breach of relations with Germany the President is unable, in his sincere regret, to receive Count Tarnowski as Ambassador."

"Mr. Penfield was asked again to express to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs this Government's attitude toward the Government of Austria-Hungary, which would have felt free to join Germany in her submarine policy, thus interrupting relations which we had hoped might remain friendly in form as well as in fact, adding that we appreciated that the adherence was merely verbal and not physical cooperation and to say that the President in receiving Count Tarnowski was acting without feeling against Austria and merely on principle."

"Mr. Penfield was also directed to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs in transmitting instructions from the Austro-Hungarian Government to Count Tarnowski, and that if it was desired that Count Tarnowski should return to Vienna this Government would make all necessary arrangements regarding safe conduct."

"On April 1 Ambassador Penfield replied to this instruction informing the Department that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had that morning advised him that if the United States declared war against Germany, Austria-Hungary would immediately sever her relations with the United States."

"The Austrian Charge d'Affaires called at the Department Monday morning, April 9, at 11 o'clock and stated that he had received instructions to the effect that his Government had severed relations with the United States."

#### GERMANS IN THE DARK.

**Identified by British Cheers for U. S. on Macedonian Front.**

Bombing by wireless, April 9.—Following is the official report of April 7 from the Macedonian front:

"Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, the British, after artillery firing, simulated an attack by giving commands and shouting 'Forward!' Our annihilating fire was held off only on the hostile trenches, which were fully occupied."

An explanation of this occurrence which may not have been evident to the Germans in Macedonia is that the British had just begun their attack on the United States was going into the war.

#### Italian Big Guns Active.

Rome, April 9.—The Italian official statement issued to-day says:

"Our artillery, hampered by bad weather almost all along the line, was active yesterday in the Giudicaria and Adige valleys, where our guns fired and damaged enemy military works. On the Carso recruiting parties disturbed the enemy on defensive positions."

#### PHOTOGRAPHS which intelligently portray.

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## FOURTEEN AUSTRIAN SHIPS SEIZED HERE

Government Adds \$26,000,000 Worth of Vessels to Its Merchant Marine.

### U. S. INTERNS ALL CREWS

Orders From Washington Intended to Forestall Disabling of Craft.

Uncle Sam added about \$26,000,000 worth of seized ships to his collection yesterday by taking over the fourteen vessels owned by Austro-Hungarian companies which found refuge in American ports at the beginning of the world war. The largest is the Marth Washington, docked at Stapleton, Staten Island. She can carry a thousand passengers.

Including the thirty-one German ships whose crews were dispossessed last Friday the United States has taken over 105 carriers that belonged to the merchant navy of Germany and her allies. They are now, in the official phrase, "under the control" of the United States Government and subject to whatever use the authorities at Washington may decide upon.

Before seizing the German vessels the Government waited until a state of war had been actually declared. The result was that the crews, under orders from Berlin, had plenty of time to disable machinery and to remove the ship's papers and other documents which would off diplomatic relations with Germany.

In the case of the Austrian fleet the United States acted instantly as soon as the diplomatic rupture was announced. Washington telegraphed the port authorities in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Pensacola, Galveston, Newport News and Tampa to take control of the Austrian ships lying within their jurisdiction and to intern the officers and crews.

### Ships May Not Be Disabled.

Whether or not this swift action has prevented the disabling of the refugee Austrian fleet no Federal officer would say yesterday. Collector Malone, who personally directed the boarding of the Marth Washington and of the Ida and Dora at South Brooklyn, did not investigate the condition of the machinery. It was remembered, however, that the Austrian freighter Himalaya, tied up at Port Newark terminal and one of the boats seized yesterday, was badly damaged by the crew in the harbor soon after the diplomatic break with Germany. In some quarters it is assumed that what happened to the Himalaya was repeated in the engine rooms of all the self-interested Austrian ships and that it will be a job of many months to make them seaworthy.

It was remembered, however, that the damage has been done to the German and Austrian vessels and the possibilities of repair. Collector Malone has directed the boarding of the ships this morning a survey of all the craft that have been taken over by the Government in this port. He has planned this survey to be completed by the Government's shipyard, the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and D. H. Wilson.

### List of Vessels Seized.

Following is a list of the fourteen Austrian ships seized yesterday. The valuations are approximate. Ocean carriers are worth now from five to ten times as much as they were before the war.

Ship	Tonnage	Approximate Value
Marth Washington	10,000	\$2,000,000
Ida	10,000	\$2,000,000
Dora	10,000	\$2,000,000
Himalaya	4,000	\$1,000,000
At New Orleans	3,000	\$1,000,000
At New York	3,000	\$1,000,000
At Philadelphia	3,000	\$1,000,000
At Tampa	3,000	\$1,000,000
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Collector Malone got his orders at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. A few minutes later, with his secretary, Milton Fluhrer, George Lamb, head of the neutrality squad, eight members of that squad, all armed, and Ellis Island inspectors, he was on the move. They found the first officer, Victor Kandias, in charge of the Marth Washington when they arrived at Stapleton in Luncheon, Capt. Robert Stuparich having come to New York to see the Austrian Consul-General.

### Herbman Wasn't Sorry.

Kandias blinked, but made no objection when Mr. Malone announced that he had come to take control of the ship in the name of the United States Government, and asked him to have the crew of forty-eight men pile their baggage on deck for a trip to Ellis Island. Kandias was born in Serbia. Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on his vessel did not seem to break his heart.

The crew of the ship, and with her two children was allowed to stay on board in the care of the stewards. The officers and crew were permitted to finish their dinner. Meanwhile the neutrality squad straightened a framed

**Indiana Trucks**  
The engine and chassis have 18 years manufacturing experience behind them—they are light, economical and standardized throughout. In our own factory we build bodies to meet every delivery or hauling need. Our service building is not only complete in mechanical detail to serve you at all times, but our staff of traffic engineers will help solve your transportation problems.  
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## WILSON JOINS FIGHT FOR CONSCRIPTION

Summons Chairman of House Military Committee to Executive Offices.

### WANTS FULL POWER USED

Nation Must Show World It Is No Light Thing to Flout United States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Wilson threw the weight of his personal influence into the scales to-day in an effort to overcome opposition in Congress to the Administration army plans based on the conscription system. Summoning Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee, now considering the bill, to the White House, the President made it clear that he believes the safety of the nation hangs on the action of Congress in this regard. He will make a similar exposition of the military situation tomorrow to Representative Anthony of Kansas, who has led opposition to the draft plan among Republican members of the Military Committee.

A compromise plan may be offered by the opponents of compulsory service. A sentiment for such a move was evident in Mr. Dent's committee, before which Secretary Baker and the military chiefs of the War Department assembled in full strength during the day to support the Administration's policy. There was no indication, however, that a compromise would be accepted by the President.

In the Senate debate on conscription occupied much time during discussion of the regular army appropriation bill left over from last session. The question is not dealt with in the bill, but during the debate Senator Kirby offered an amendment which would authorize the President to call volunteers in lots of half a million each. The amendment is subject to a point of order and probably will be disposed of that way without debate.

### Wadsworth Makes Charge.

Discussion of the regular army appropriation bill had been perfunctory in the Senate until a section authorizing advertising agencies to obtain recruits for the army was reached. Chairman Chamberlain said it was considered necessary to get men and instances of fact that recruiting for the National Guard had not been successful.

"Recruits have been sent to National Guard headquarters since the German Ambassador was sent home," declared Senator Wadsworth. "But now I hear the War Department has sent out a circular forbidding the guard to accept recruits."

Senator Nelson, a veteran of the civil war, declared himself in favor of a call for volunteers to say, "that if the President calls for a volunteer army of 500,000 men and says it is going to Europe to fight, there would be no trouble at all. What the boys dread above all is to be stationed in camp, with nothing but drills and guard duty. What they want is to march and fight."

He added that he did not believe it necessary to send an army to Europe at present.

### Battle for World Control.

At the speaker rose the audience, led by a picked quartet, began to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and when they finished there were several minutes of vigorous cheering. Mr. Root began by a dispassionate outline of the purpose of the war. He said it was a battle for the control of the world, which the United States must win or lose. He said that the United States must win or lose. He said that the United States must win or lose.

"At the close of this war, had the sense of peace provided no protection for the western continent, there would be but one opportunity for what they (the Germans) call their national evolution, one avenue for reconquering losses and for their policy of expansion—the broad fields and unprotected peoples of the Western Hemisphere. What then would the Monroe doctrine be worth? If we are not ready now to defend it we would not be ready then. If we do nothing now we could do nothing then. We would become a subject people. Ordinary intelligence demands that we prepare against that certain result."

"In my opinion, the bringing on of this war has saved America from a repulsive disaster immediately after the war. The light is not for American rights on the seas or for the safety of American lives. It is a war for freedom against slavery. The democratic world must be either free or subject. Lincoln said that a nation divided against itself cannot stand. The world cannot endure half free and half Prussian."

## Here MUST Be Efficient Organization and Service

When one considers that this Company is trustee for authorized issues of bonds and notes exceeding seven billion dollars and that the handling of such corporate trusteeships is only one of our many lines of activity, the necessity for efficient organization and service is apparent.

Without efficiency of a high order, it would be impossible to handle successfully and satisfactorily—as we are doing—the vast fiduciary and banking business which has been entrusted to our care.

It is on the basis of efficient service that we invite you to place your corporate or personal banking or trust business with us.

**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**  
16 Wall Street New York City  
Resources, over \$250,000,000

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## AGREEMENT NEAR ON NEW TAXING ACT

Entire \$21,000,000 Revenue Under Mills Bill to Go to the State.

### WANTS FULL POWER USED

Nation Must Show World It Is No Light Thing to Flout United States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The State will receive all the \$21,000,000 revenue expected from the Mills bill levying a tax of 3 per cent. on the net incomes of mercantile and manufacturing corporations, and hereafter localities will retain all the \$21,000,000 collected from the liquor tax law if plans of the legislative leaders go through. Enough Republican Senators pledged themselves to the scheme to insure its success in the upper house at least. The excise bill and the Mills bill are to be amended in the Senate to bring this about.

Prohibition men are asserting to-night that the purpose behind the amendment to the excise law is to force localities to vote "wet" under pressure of those who want local taxes kept down, but the explanation of legislative leaders is that the State must have an income that can be accurately forecast, and the treasury cannot budget the uncertainties of towns and cities going either dry or wet and thereby raising or lowering the revenues.

The amendments to the excise and corporation tax bills will not mean any decrease in the incomes of various localities from these revenues, as under the present law the State gets one-half of the liquor revenues and would have received one-half of the income tax as the bill is now drawn, the other half going to the localities.

There was talk to-night that the State might possibly pass a personal income tax law, getting down as low as \$2,000 incomes, but many of the leaders stipulated their opposition to any such plan. Liquor men have been trying for several days to pledge enough votes in the Senate to combine the liquor tax amendment with the Hill-Wheeler city local option bill, thus insuring passage of the excise law in assembly to-morrow.

### Baker Favors Draft.

Before the House committee Secretary Baker stood firmly for the general staff plan.

"Would you prefer," Representative Anthony asked, "authority to raise a volunteer army of 500,000 men rather than to raise the 500,000 under a selective draft that might take six months?"

"I prefer the selective draft system," replied the Secretary.

Mr. Baker approved a suggestion that instead of authorizing two increments of selective draft forces, 200,000 to an increment, the bill authorize the President to call as many such increments from time to time as he deemed necessary to prosecute the war.

He said the only provision of the Administration bill which would militate against the continuance of National Guard units as such after they had been drafted in the Federal service, was that the way was to be opened for National Guard officers to promotion to any part of the new army. This provision was inserted in justice to the officers of the guard and to protect an elastic and homogeneous military structure.

### In the Senate the 1918 Appropriation

bill, designed to carry on the existing military establishment, made rapid progress. It has passed the House already and is now in the Senate committee. It carries a total of \$275,000,000, which is in addition to the \$3,000,000,000 now asked for the army to meet the war emergency.

The bill now contains one section, inserted by the Senate committee, which has a direct bearing on the war emergency. It does away with the grade of brigadier-general entirely, substituting a senior and junior division of the grade of major-general instead. The new section also proposes that the Chief of Staff hold the rank of general senior to all other army officers, while in that position.

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## \$30,000,000,000 WAR FUND WANTED

Continued from First Page.

Issue of bonds should be used to supply credit to the Government making common cause with us against Germany to enable them to secure essential supplies in the United States and carry on the war with increased effect. This financial aid ought to be extended at the earliest possible moment. It will be a valuable and effective if extended now."

### Wide Opportunity Given.

"The bonds of the United States will be offered as a great popular loan and the widest opportunity will be given to the public to subscribe, and by subscribing to perform one of the most patriotic services that can be rendered to the country at this time."

"In view of the fact that the laws of the United States forbid the payment of commissions on sales of Government bonds it is extremely gratifying to have received so many offers from bankers and others throughout the country of the free use of their services and facilities in making the proposed bond issue a success. It is the purpose of these offers and to such as the assistance of Government reserve banks, the national banks, the State banks and trust companies, private bankers and investment bankers, the savings banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, through the country in the public offering that will be made of the Government bonds. Every governmental office and post office will be asked to assist in this patriotic work."

"When the Congress shall have granted the necessary authority to make public offer of the bonds I shall take the benefit of the counsel of the most experienced bankers and investors in the country as to the best means of making the offering a pronounced success."

In view of the tremendous labor of placing the issue before the public for subscription it is respectfully requested that the first returns will be available for the Allies before May 15.

### STATES CONTROL POLL FRAUD.

**Supreme Court Greatly Restricts Federal Authority.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Federal authority to prosecute frauds in general State elections and United States senatorial primaries was materially restricted by Supreme Court decisions to-day.

Federal indictments for alleged corruption "conspiracies" in 1914 Rhode Island congressional elections and the 1916 senatorial primary in West Virginia were dismissed. The court decided the States had both the second and top floors of the building.

The one physician allotted to the Marine Corps was so rushed yesterday that many of the applicants were told by Capt. Evans to report again.

The three stations for the training of gun crews were opened yesterday to record crowds, the station at 48 Wall street being kept busy all day. A one pounder and a Colt automatic machine gun were mounted and dummy shells were used to demonstrate the loading process. John Jaso, gunner's mate on the battleship Kentucky, aided by R. E. McGee, a navy bandmaster, and E. J. Kelley and J. M. Collins, first class seamen, were seen by the navy to handle the guns. Bankers, stock brokers, lawyers and insurance men and the never-to-be-overlooked stock and messenger boy of the Wall Street district were on hand.

Those who may take the gun drill must first enlist in the Coast Defense Reserve and secure an application from its recruiting headquarters at 24 Cortlandt street. Other gun stations were opened at the Hotel Baltimore and in a vacant store given by the United Cigar

### Shackleton in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, Antarctic explorer, arrived to-day from Australia. He will lecture here.

## Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

## The Time Has Arrived To Fulfill Our Promise

Since February 1st, 1916, because of a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, we refrained from selling Victrolas and Victor records at Macy's usual savings.

### We Continued to Fight for Price Freedom

## The Supreme Court of The United States Has Now Decided in Our Favor

Since February 1st, 1916, we have promised to make a refund to all holders of Cash Sales Checks which bear, pasted on the reverse side, a yellow label reading:

**IMPORTANT!**  
DO NOT DESTROY THIS SALES-CHECK!

The Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that Victor Talking machines and records are not "sold" to anyone; that the purchaser merely obtains "the right to use" such instruments and records.

It has been the policy of R. H. MACY & CO. to make "sales" of merchandise at a less figure than their competitors so as to give to the public the advantage of reduced prices for cash purchases.

In accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, R. H. MACY & CO. will transfer "the right to use" Victor Talking machines and records at the uniform established list prices, pending a review of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals by the highest Court.

Should the litigation now pending be decided by the Court of last resort in favor of the contention of R. H. MACY & CO. that the "licenses to use" are mere pretenses to cover sales, (notice of which will be published in the newspapers), and that R. H. MACY & CO. are at liberty to "sell" at their usual "lowest in the City" prices, R. H. MACY & CO. will pay to the holder hereof within forty-eight hours of presentation and verification of the same at their store, a cash refund equal to ten per cent. of the amount paid and shown on the face of this invoice or sales-check, if presented within two years of the date of said published notice.

**Be Sure and Bring Your Original Sales-Check**

Read the "Rookies' Recall!"  
Copy free at our stores.

**ROGERS PEET COMPANY**  
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Fifth Ave. at Warren  
Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

**Refunds Will Be Made in the Music Section, Fourth Floor, Rear, Thirty-Fourth Street.**



**Bayer-Tablets Aspirin**

One name—BAYER—additionally safeguards the user of Aspirin. The "Bayer Cross" is on every package and tablet of the genuine. Substitutes may be ineffective and often harmful.

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Tablets in boxes of 12, bottles of 24, bottles of 100. Capsules in sealed packages of 12 and 24.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the non-acetate salicylic acid is prepared in these tablets and capsules at the reliable Bayer manufacture.

## RECRUITING JUMPS, WITH ARMY IN LEAD

Naval Coast Defence Has More Applicants Than It Can Handle.

All ranks of the service—army, navy and Marine Corps—reported that yesterday was the best recruiting day to date. The army stations throughout the city reported forty-two enlistments out of 100 acceptances and the marine corps securing ten recruits.

The Naval Coast Defence Reserve reported it actually had been swamped by the day's turnout. By night it had been estimated that 800 applicants had visited the recruiting station at 24 Cortlandt street, resulting in an order from Admiral Fisher to send the overflow to the navy yard.

The navy recruiting headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third street yesterday took additional space for offices, and has both the second and top floors of the building.

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### RUSSIANS URGED TO UNITE.

**Duma Asks Support to Bring War to Victorious End.**

LONDON, April 9.—The Russian official news agency in a despatch from Petrograd says that the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma have unanimously adopted a resolution expressing fullest confidence in the foreign policy of the Provisional Government and upon fidelity to all present alliances.

The resolution calls upon the nation to unite in support of the Government in order to bring the war to a victorious end.

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